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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1922.

SENATE'S POSITION **ON ARMS TREATIES NOW IS FAVORABLE**

All Would Pass Practically Unanimously If Voted Upon Tomorrow.

FOUR-POWER PACT ONLY ONE FACING CRITICISM

Reservation to Article II Is Possible—Attitude of Democrats Is Revealed.

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN. A canvass of views of members o the Senate on the subject of the naval limitation and Pacific and far east treaties emanating from the Washington conference, completed last night, indicates:

1. If the Senate should vote on the treaties tomorrow, they would be ratified without exception, and all except the four-power Pacific treaty practically unanimously. The proba bilities are that all of the treaties will be ratified whenever they are voted on.

2. Such opposition as there is to the treaties today centers about the four-power pact, and this treaty is likely to lead to considerable debate. 3. A reservation to article II of the

four-power pact, somewhat similar to the reservation adopted by the Senate to article X of the league of nations covenant, is likely to be adopted.

As has been said, the opposition in the Senate so far is centering about the four-power pact. The naval limitation treaty is expected to receive practically the unanimous support of the Senate. So will the treaty to curb the use of submarines against treaty. merchant vessels and the use of poison gas in war.

Question on Chinese Tariff.

The treaties with China will be subject to some opposition, but they will be ratified by a large vote, too, it is indicated. There is some protes against the treaty fixing the tariff duties which China may charge. Senator King of Utah, democrat, is one of those who believe the United States should not enter into a pace which recognizes the right of outside nations to coerce China in the matter of customs duties. There are other senators who hold the same view, and some of them who oppose the general treaty regarding China on the ground that, as in the case of the tariff, the United States is preparing to enter a compact to recog-China has been despoiled of much of its territory by other nations party

to the pact. The Senate foreign relations committee has just begen its consideration of the treaties. Contrary to the expectations of many, it began yesterday with the four-power treaty. The suggestion has been made that the Senate should be asked to ratify first the treaties to which there is little, if any, opposition-that in this way the Senate would become accustomed to accepting the work of the conference as written, which would smooth the way for the four-power pact.

Strategy in Plan.

But it has appeared wise to some of the republican leaders to deal with the four-power pact first-the treaty to which there is greatest opposition. They fear that, with the naval limitation treaty and other unopposed treaties out of the way, the opponents of the four-power pact might settle down for a long slege that filibustering tactics might delay that treaty very considerably. On the other hand, with the naval limitation treaty, particularly desired by the people as a peace measure, as well as a measure of economy, waiting action, the four-power treaty may move faster through the Senate.

There is no doubt but what the treaties are interrelated; they represent the completed work of the conference, and the supporters of the pacts insist it is necessary to ratify

No further meeting of the foreign relations committee is to be held until Thursday morning, owing to the absence from Washington of Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee. The expectation is that when the committee meets it will resume consideration of the four-power treaty. In addition to the committee consideration of the treaties, it is expected that party conferences will be held by both the republicans and the democrats before the treaties are discussed on the floor of the Senate. At these conferences the respective leaders, Senator Lodge and Underwood both members of the American delegation, will exilain the provisions of the pacts and why they were ne-

gotiated. At present the answer obtained generally from democratic senator as to whether they will support the treaties is: "I am favorable to the naval limitation treaty and the others. except perhaps the four-power pact That treaty I must examine carefully before deciding what to do."

But from democratic sources the as surance came last nght that the four power pact would be ratified with few democratic votes cast against it after it has been debated at some length.

The ranks of the old "irreconcila bles," the senators who voted through thick and thin against the league o nations covenant, with or without reservations, has dwindled somewhat through failure of re-election or

Man and Wife Dead, Nine Made Ill as Cat Seeks Fish on Stove

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 11.— A cat's effort to steal fish from a frying pan resulted in the death of David Frisch and his wife, Freds, from gas poisoning, and the filness of eight other persons in a three-story Brooklyn tenement today.

The cat brushed against a gas range, turning on one of the regulators.

YAP CONTROVERSY ENDED BY TREATY

Signatures Affixed to Pact Guaranteeing U. S. Rights on Mandated Islands.

JAPAN PROMISES TO AID

Will Use Right of Expropriation, if Needed, to Secure Facilities America May Require.

United States and Japan relating to the Pacific Island of Yap-the subject of many notes and other diplomatic exchanges-was formally and finally ended yesterday with the signature of a treaty by representatives of the two countries. The treaty which defines the rights

of the United States in Yap and other islands mandated to Japan under the treaty of Versailles was signed at 2:30 o'clock by Secretary Hughes for the United States and Baron Kijure Shidehara for Japan in the office of the former at the State Department. The signing was quite informal

and was witnessed only by the State Department officials who prepared the

Negotiations for the treaty were instituted last June and the terms of settlement were almost entirely New Angles to Mystery Intimated. agreed upon before the meeting of the conference on limitation of arma ment. Final steps toward the treats were completed early in December and on December 12 Secretary Hughes made public the essential points of the agreement

The Secretary declared that under the treaty the United States is given free access to the Island of Yap on a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation in all that relates to the ng and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of any cable which may hereafter be laid by the United States or its nationals.

Given Equal Rights.

It also was agreed, according to Sec and its nationals were to be accorded Los Angeles police department, who the same rights and privileges with respect to radio telegraphic service as with regard to cables. In relation to Peavey. electrical communications, it was agreed that the United States should have sentatives of the three principal of rights of residence without restriction and rights of acquisition, enjoyment and undisturbed possession, upon a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation or their respective nationals of all property and interests both personal and real, including lands buildings, residences, offices, work and

appurtenances. The treaty also provides that no permits or license shall be required for th enjoyment of any of these rights and privileges; that there should be no cable censorship or supervision of operation or of messages; that there should be free entry and exit, for persons of property and that no taxes or exactions either with respect to operation of property, persons or vessels cable, should be assessed

Japan also agreed that it will use its power of expropriation to secure to the United States needed property and facilities for the purpose of electrical property or facilities cannot otherwise

On its part, the United States consents to Japanese administration of the islands in the Pacific ocean north an hour. He went out alone, the offiunder the provisions of the treaty of Versailles, subject to all the provisions with respect to the Island of told reporters, "I've just told my Yap, and also subject to certain oth- story over again to Mr. Woolwine. conditions. These latter are that the United States is to have the benefit of the engagements of Japan, as set forth in the mandate, and that Japan shall permit complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship consonant with public order and morality, and shall permit missionaries of all religions freedom of access and travel and the right to own property and to open schools throughout the territory. Japan, however, is given the right to exercise such control over missionaries as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government.

Japan further agrees that vested merican property rights in the islands will be maintained and re-spected, and agrees that any modifications in the mandate granted under the treaty of Versailles are to be subject to the consent of the United States, and that Japan will address to the United States a duplicate re- of M. Poincare, in which the French port on the administration of the

mandata It was further agreed that the treaties between the United States and Japan now in force should apply to the mandated islands.

"HONEY FITZ" TO RUN. BOSTON, February 11 .- John F Fitzgerald, former congressman and former mayor, announced today that tions adopted by the allied supreme he would be a candidate next fall for democratic nomination for either conference, and the program of the con-(Continued on Page 2, Column 2) United States senstor or governor,



VALET OF TAYLOR CLOSELY QUIZZED

All Investigating Forces Unite in Session Lasting Several Hours.

JEALOUSY THEORY LOOMS

All Testimony Centers

on Sands.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., February 11 -Henry Peavey, who was the house man for William Desmond Taylor murdered film director, was escorted late today to the office of District Attorney Thomas L. Woolwine by tw deputy sheriffs. At the office the deputies, Peavey,

Mr. Woolwine, W. C. Doran, his chief deputy, and a court reporter were all secluded for several hours in Mr. Woolwine's private office. A half hour after the conference House Members Hold. retary Hughes, that the United States began Capt. David L. Adams of the

has had charge of the police investigation, joined the other officials and This was the first time that repre fices working on the case—that is,

the police, the sheriff and the district attorney-had met in a joint confer-Peavey has given several state ments, including a very extended one taken by the police. All of his stories have had to do with the life of Taylor in the months that Peavey was em-

ployed by him and with occurrences surrounding the finding of Mr. Tay lor's body, bearing a revolver bullet wound, in the director's home here last week.

Investigate Jealousy Theory.

The taking of a new statement under the circumstances existing today was deemed to mean that further investigation of the sheriff's theory of jealousy as a possible motive for the crime was to be made by all the officers employed on the case.

communication in the island if such Peavey, apparently little of importance happened today in the murder

inquiry. Peavey left the office after having he departed.

"I have nothing to say," Peavey Under Sheriff Biscailluse and Capt. Adams came out a little later. "I cannot say that anything new has developed from the questioning of Peavey," Biscailluse said. "However that does not mean that no new angle of investigation has been discovered. We will have to check up on certain matters before we can determine that."

Ted Taylor, former publicity man (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.).

BRITAIN DELAYS REPLY TO POINCARE ON PARLEY

But Foreign Office Will Soon Be Ready to Discuss Program With France and Italy.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, February 11.—Great Brital has not yet replied to the memorandun premier extended an invitation to the allied governments for a preliminary consultation with the object of adopt ing a line of common action relative to the order of the day at the Genoa con-

It is semi-officially stated here, how ever, that the British foreign office approaching acceptance of the plan for a preliminary study by British, French and Italian experts of both the resolu council on January 6, calling the Genor ference.

Jazz Affects Young Like Booze; Educator

Wants Law to Stop It By the Associated Press. KANSAS CITY, Mo., February

11.-Jasz music has much the same effect on young people as liquor and should be legislated against, I. I. Cammack, superintendent of schools here, asserted in a speech before 1,000 public school teachers to-

"The nation has been fighting boose a long time," Mr. Cammacak said. "I am just wondering whether this janz isn't going to have to be legislated against as well."

"It seems to me that when it gets into the blood of some of our young folks-and I might add, older folks, too-it serves them just about as good as a stiff drink of boose would do."

Fear of Temporary Deadlock.

The soldiers' bonus legislation is going to be passed up to the Senate by the House, possibly this week or surely next week, according to present sentiment in the House. Just now Beach, chief of engineers of the there appears to be a deadlock between the conferees representing the republican members of the House ways and means committee and the republican members of the Senate finance committee. Senator Smoot is understood to be blocking an agreement, leading a fight against the procorporations

Friends of the soldiers' bonus legislation in the House, with strong ommittee, are not in a mood to be this week it is very likely that the democratic members of the ways and means committee will be called in, and there has been some talk of a demo-Other than the examination of cratic caucus on the bonus bill also.

Bill Up to Congress.

Some members of Congress, who claim to know the mind of President been closeted with the officials about Harding on the bonus question, say that his present attitude is to leave faulty construction or fire hazards, of the equator mandated to Japan cials continuing their conference as responsibility to Congress. The membership of the House seems quite willing to assume its full share of responsibility for -- putting through this legislation-

The present plan of the House leaders is, if the Senate conferees continue to balk, to rush the measure affrough the House, probably by invoking a special rule, and put it up to the Senate to bring its own members to terms on the various items in the tax program to pay the adjusted compensation.

It is generally predicted that the bonus bill when brought up in the House will go through with a rush There is also a disposition to put it through without wasting much time n speeches.

Unable to reach an agreement on the tax program framed by the House ways and means subcommittee, members of that body and of the Senate finance committee referred the matter yesterday to a subcommittee of four Chairman McCumber of the Senate conferees said it probably would be (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

"MEDICINE" KILLS FIVE. Children Die in Hour After Mother Administers "Salts."

CENTRALIA, Wash., February 11 Five children of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Rhodes, of Claber, Wash., near here, died today within an hour after their mother had given them doses of what was purported to be epsom salts which she said she had purchased at a general store at Claber, according is up to the standard required by to a report to Lewis county authorities. The coroner is investigating. ties. The coroner is investiga

FAVORS FULL TEST OF BUILDINGS HERE

Mr. Zihlman Drafting Reolution to Insure Public . Safety.

FINDS LAW UNENFORCED

Code Should Have Prevented Disaster, He Says-Engineer Reports Theater Walls Defective.

Thorough investigation of every theater, church, hall and other places of public gathering in the national capital, with a view to ascertaining any structural defects and fire bazards and making complete protection for the safety of those who may gather therein, is proposed in a resolution which Representative N. himan of Maryland is drafting.

He will soon ask Congress to set up a commission of nationally recogsuch a general survey, of ings, both public and private, in the capital, several at least of which, Representative Zihlman says, are known to be "fire-traps," though housing priceless government documents. He believes that this commission should be made up of such men as Elliott Woods, architect of the Capitol; Maj. Gen. Lansing H. Army, and one or more of the best building contractors in the country.

Sure Congress Will Act.

Representative Zihlman expresses the conviction that he can get such a resolution passed, as the best way in which Congress can act for the posed tax on undistributed profits of protection of human life against a repetition of such a calamity as startled the nation two weeks ago, when the roof of the Knickerbocker support from the ways and means Theater collapsed. He believes that such action by direction of Congress balked. They are now endeavoring to here in the National Capital will set have a party caucus called. During an example for other communities throughout the country to make sure that buildings in which large num bers of people gather are absolutely

In discussing his intention to do all that lies in his power, as a member of Congress and a member of the House District committee, to protec the public against hazards in theaters and other buildings, due to Representative Zihlman said:

Regulations Sufficient.

"Since the Knickerbocker disaster. have carefully looked over the build ing regulations of the District of Columbia, and find that the act of 1878 gives the Commissoniers the right to make and enforce such building regulations as they deem advisable, and the regulations so made shall have the same force and effect within the District as if enacted by Congress. The regulations so made have been supplemented from time to time by acts of Congress.

"While the regulations here are not entirely as explicit or as carefully drawn as the building code in many other large citles, at the same time there is sufficient law and regulation our republic was built. That founds now in force to have prevented a catastrophe such as ocurred, if the existing code had been enforced. "It would seem that the regulations

nd laws on the subject were disregarded in the construction of this theater, and that no attention was Do not forget how things came to paid to the safeguards and restrictions laid down by law. On page 12, section 3, of the building code. is provided that the assistan inspectors of buildings shall, under lips of any human being. His faith the direction of the inspector of was unaffected and his courage unbuildings, examine all buildings in daunted. Above it all he rose to course of erection as often as feasible to insure sufficient supervision.

Notice of Changes Required.

"In section 5, on the same page, the inspector of buildings and his as istants shall see that the work is done in acordance with the law and regulations; that the material used (Continued on Page 2, Column 6.)

PRESIDENT FAVORS RETURN TO THE OLD **CONVENTION PLAN**

Places Party and Policies Above Individual, He Tells Republican Club League.

WOULD HAVE MORE OF LINCOLN'S SPIRIT

Wants to See More Women in Publie Life-Hundreds Attend Big Banquet.

With great emphasis and in words that were unmistakable in their plainness, President Harding las night at the Lincoln day banquet of the League of Republican State Clubs of the District of Columbia declared that he craved for the return of intelligent conventions as the means of electing men to public office.

The President was extolling the republican party and the great service it has performed in the advancement of the republic since the days of Lincoln when he made this significant utterance, which left no doubt in the minds of the more than six hundred men and women as sembled in the Willard banquet hall that the chief executive is a genuine partisan and that he places his party and its beliefs and policies above those of any individual, even his

"I would rather have men seeking office appeal for support on their party's platform and policies than as one who appeals ah an individual, be cause of his own ideas and policies," President Harding said immediately after declaring in favor of the selection of public servants by means o the old-time convention.

Extols Lincoln.

"Lincoln was a party man," he con tinued. "Lincoln was an out-and-ou partisan and no better or greater re publican ever lived and no greater or better President ever served our re public. Lincoln believed in his party and I, too, believe in that party as it is today. If I could express one outstanding wish tonight while we are assembled to commemorate the memory of that colossal statesman, it would be that we would have mor of the spirit of Lincoln and the party of Lincoln than we have now.

"I believe in collective vision, in th wisdom of a convention—the dictum of the party to serve. It has been proven that party principles are high and that its aim is for the advancement of the nized authorities to take charge of nation. In my estimation, no party service is worth while that in the end newspaper men, attorneys and prois not of the highest. If I did not believe with all my heart in my party and its andria. policies-if the latter were not good-I would seek quickly to alter that policy.

Tribute to Women.

The President then paid a tribute to the part women have played in the party since obtaining the right to vote, and in doing so he smiled down at Mrs. Harding, who sat beside him He said he wished to call attention to the fact that in being with him Mrs. Harding had the distinction of being the first mistress of the White House to be seated at a republican party banquet.

"I hope there will be more wome in public life, and there will be before my administration is concluded, he said.

In acknowledging the great applause that greeted him as he arose to speak, President Harding stated had its inception, submitted a prelimthat he was deeply interested in republican organizations and was in favor of everything that tended to promote party activity and spirit.

"I cannot forget," he said, "that I first acquired the trust of my party before I was given the trust of the people of the nation. Well do I know that it was not I, the individual, who won the election in November, 1920. It was the party of Lincoln, of Mc-Kinley and Roosevelt that was returned to power by the will of the people.

Utterances Cheered.

During his references to the republican party and his belief in that party, his utterances were repeatedly and loudly cheered. There was no mistaking the fact that the President had struck a pleasing and happy tone. Turning from the subject of the party, he stated that America was the only truly representative government in PRESIDENT TO SUPPORT the world. "It is not because we have outstepped all the other people of the world, nor because of our personality, nor because of our racial inheritance.

"That we are the most representative nation, my countrymen, must be because of the foundation upon which tion was solid and we have developed it by the instrument of political parties, which in my opinion is a contribution to human achievement. "You must not become discouraged

by the happenings of the moment. that master martyr, Lincoln. He faced many discouragements and distressing situations. He drank from as bitter a cup as ever touched the great heights and wrote the supreme chapter in the history of this grea republic. He was the master statesman of his time and it is a joy and a privilege to be with you my fellow republicans in paying tribute to his

"In conclusion I want to say that wish you would resolve to give the best that is in you and let us maintain the (Continued on Page 6, Column 2.) our most kindly consideration."

Named Chief of Police For the Nation's Capital



DANIEL SULLIVAN. Appointed yesterday to be major and superintendent of the metropolitan force.

Witnesses to Be Summoned Who May Throw Light on Alleged Evil.

REPORT IS SUBMITTED

Preliminary Findings Show 812 Final Decrees Granted in Alexandria Since May 1, 1920.

From a Staff Corre

ALEXANDRIA, Va., February 11.-Determined to secure all information possible relative to the divorce evil which is alleged to exist in Virginia, especially in Alexandria, the committee of the local bar association which is making a special investigation of the divorce conditions will enlarge the scope of its inquiry. Instead of the first proposed mild form of probe, such as gathering statistics showing the number of divorces granted during a certain period, the committee will summon witnesses who may be able to throw some additional light on the divorce situation to testify before it.

A more sweeping inquiry into the divorce conditions was decided on by the committee at a meeting this afternoon in the corporation court. The hearing at which the testimony of the witnesses will be heard was set for February 23 at 10 a.m. The witnesses to be summoned to testify include

Witnesses To Be Summoned.

Among those who will be requested to give the committee any informaion which they may have pertaining to the divorce situation are Attorney Frank Stewart, Harvey L. Cobb, newspaper man, and Mrs. Mary Baggett, Robert Luckett and Stella Bensel, proprietors of rooming houses here, who have testified that many persons who have been granted divorces in Alexandria were occupants of their respective homes for a year, the legal residence required in Virginia before a final decree of

divorce can be granted. Members of the subcommittee of the special investigating committee which has been tabulating the divorces granted here since May 1, 1920, when the alleged divorce evil is supposed to have inary report showing that since that time 812 final decrees of divorce have been granted, and there are about 300 suits now pending. These figures, it was pointed out, may vary in the final report of the subcommittee, which will be made at the next meeting of the committee, Saturday afternoon at 3:30

o'clock. Reports Made Individually. The three members of the subcon tee which has been tabulating the divorces granted from the beginning of the alleged evil to the present time, submitted their reports individually. The final report will be consolidated and will be in a form which will allow an analysis. In the present state the reports are of little value to the investigating committee because of their incomplete ness. Members of the subcommittee

LEGITIMATE BUSINESS

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

Expresses Desire of Administration in Letter to New York Wholesale Grocers' Association.

NEW YORK, February 10 .- Assurance that the administration desired to aid all legitimate business interests was contained in a letter from President Harding to the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association expressing regret that he could not at- in New York city on August 5, 1882. tend the organization's annual banquet next Thursday.

The letter, made public tonight.

"In lieu of my attendance I would be glad to have you express to the 9, 1889. Four years later he was adassembled members my best wishes for their successful emergence from which rank he was raised to sergeant the difficulties and perplexities with which, in common with other business interests, they find themselves involved at this time. "I want them to be very sure that

the purpose and desire of the administration is to be as helpful as possi ble to every legitimate business in terest, and certainly your own is among those which are entitled to

DANIEL SULLIVAN **NEW POLICE HEAD**

pointed Major by Commissioners.

ANNOUNCED BY OYSTER

Capt. Headley Also Advanced. Inspector Cross Retired.

After having risen in the ranks from low private to assistant superintendent, Daniel Sullivan was appointed major ind superintendent of police by the sioners yesterday afternoon. Detective Sergt. Henry G. Pratt was promoted to captain and immediately advanced from that rank to assistant superintendent, to succeed Sullivan. Inspector Francis E. Cross was re-

tired on a pension of \$1,200 a year, effective February 14. Capt. Albert J. Headley, head of the traffic bureau, was promoted to inpector, but will remain in command of the traffic branch of the department.

Lieut. Martin Reilly, now in night command of the 8th precinct, was made captain in place of Headley, but will be mounted and assigned to command the eleventh precinct, in Anacostia.

Administrative Change Made. After the Commissioners had approved the appointments Commissioner Oyster, who supervises the police department,

announced an important administrative change. He said Assistant Supts. Evans and Pratt, instead of remaining at the ofthe superintendent, will be ordered to supervisory work on the street. Capt. Shelby, now in command of the eleventh precinct, will be de-

tailed to headquarters, to perform the office work formerly handled by the assistant superintendents. In announcing this innovation Commissioner Oyster said he saw no necessity for having two assistant superinendents remaining at headquarters They will be of greater service to the department, it was believed, by observ ing the work of patrolmen on duty. Yesterday's reorganization leaves vi

cancies for one lieutenant and on sergeant, which will be filled some tin this week.

As soon as the Commissioners had decided upon the selection of Sullivan he was called to the office of Commissioner Rudolph, where he took

the oath of office at 4 o'clock yester His first act as head of the department was to announce that he will hold weekly conferences with his assistant superintendents and inspectors at 10 o'clock on Monday mornings, at which suggestions for improving the value of the police department to the com-

munity will be considered. "I appreciate fully the honor that has been conferred upon me by the Commissioners and realize the responsibility it carries. All I can say at this time is that I will seek always to maintain the efficiency of the department," said Maj. Sullivan. There was general approval throughout the department when the word was sent out that the new superintendent had been selected from

Expected to Be Popular Choice

The Commissioners also believe that the community as a whole will indorse their action in holding to the precedent of bringing the police chief up from the ranks, which was estab. lished a few years ago in the appointment of Maj. Harry L. Gess-

The city heads decided upon Inspector Sullivan as Gessford's sucsessor after he had acted as major and superintendent for two months to their apparent satisfaction and with the co-operation of his subordinates.

It is well known that a number of men outside the department, and in some cases outside the city, were urged upon the Commissioners as candidates for the position. Commissioner Oyster, who, as Com-

missioner in charge of the police, had the task of recommending, felt that it was his duty, if possible, to pick the superintendent from the ranks or from the residents of the District of

Columbia. Gave Thirty-Two Years' Service.

Maj. Sullivan, during his thirty-two years of service, has gone up step by step from low-grade private to superintendent. Born in Ireland on July 25, 1862,

Sullivan received his education in the schools of his native land. Before attaining his majority he came to the United States and immediately became a naturalized American citizen He remained only a short time in the metropolis before making Washington his home.

Sullivan was appointed to the police force as a private of class 1 on April vanced to private of class 2, from on August 13, 1898. Sullivan received his early training

as a policeman in the sixth precinct under the late Lieut. John Kelly, Early residents of the District for father of Detective Sergt. Ed Re member Lieut. Kelly as one of the police department, and many of the men who have attained promotion in

FOR WASHINGTON Assistant Superintendent Ap-

FIVE CENTS.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE

Detective Sergt. Pratt Promoted.